DEPRIVA'TION [in law], is when a clergyman, as a biſhop, parſon, vicar or prebend, is deprived, or depoſed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Phillips.*

To DEPRI'VE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Latin.]

1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him.
   God hath *deprived* her of wiſdom, neither hath he imparted to her underſtanding. *Job* xxxix. 17.
   He lamented the loſs of an excellent ſervant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived* of him. *Clarendon.*
   Now wretched Oedipus, *depriv'd* of ſight,
   Led a long death in everlaſting night. *Pope's Statius.*
2. To hinder; to debar from.
   From his face I ſhall be hid, *depriv'd*
   His bleſſed count'nance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.
   The ghoſts rejected, are th' unhappy crew
   Depriv'd of ſepulchres, and fun'ral due. *Dryden's Æn.* vi.
3. To releaſe; to free from.
   Moſt happy he,
   Whoſe leaſt delight ſufficeth to *deprive*
   Remembrance of all pains which him oppreſt. *Spenſer.*
4. To put out of an office.
   A miniſter, *deprived* for inconformity, ſaid, that if they *deprived* him it ſhould coſt an hundred mens lives. *Bacon.*

DEPTH. *n. ſ.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dutch.]

1. Deepneſs; the meaſure of any thing from the ſurface downwards.
   As for men, although they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water, yet that inundation had a long continuance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
   We have large and deep caves of ſeveral *depths*: the deepeſt are ſunk ſix hundred fathoms. *Bacon.*
   The left to that unhappy region tends,
   Which to the *depth* of Tartarus deſcends. *Dryden's Æn.*
   For though, in nature, *depth* and height
   Are equally held infinite,
   In poetry the height we know
   'Tis only infinite below. *Swift.*
2. Deep place; not a ſhoal.
   The falſe tides ſkim o'er the cover'd land,
   And ſeamen with diſſembled *depths* betray. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
3. The abyſs; a gulph of infinite profundity.
   When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he ſet a compaſs upon the face of the *depth*. *Prov.* viii. 27.
4. The middle or height of a ſeaſon.
   And in the *depth* of winter, in the night,
   You plow the raging ſeas to coaſts unknown. *Denham.*
   The earl of Newcaſtle, in the *depth* of Winter, reſcued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon.*
5. Abſtruſeneſs; obſcurity.
   There are greater *depths* and obſcurities in an elaborate and well written piece of nonſenſe, than in the moſt abſtruſe tract of ſchool divinity. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

DEPTH *of a Squadron or Batallion*, is the number of men in the file. *Milit. Dict.*

To DE'PTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen, or make deeper. *Dict.*

To DEPU'CELATE. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, French.] To deflower; to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

DEPU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*depulſion*, Latin.] A beating or thruſting away.

DEPU'LSORY. *adj.* [from *depulſus*, Latin.] Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

To DEPURATE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French, from *depurgo*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanſe; to free any thing from its impurities.
   Chemiſtry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in ſome meaſure to analize them, and take aſunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more ſimple, or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to preſent them to us. *Boyle.*

DE'PURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleanſed; freed from dregs and impurities.
2. Pure; not contaminated.
   Neither can any boaſt a knowledge *depurate* from the deſilement of a contrary, within this atmoſphere of fleſh. *Glanv.*

DEPURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*depuratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſeparating the pure from the impure part of any thing.
   Brimſtone is a mineral body, of fat and inflammable parts; and this is either uſed crude, and called *ſulphur vive*, or is of a ſadder colour, and, after *depuration*, ſuch as we have in magdeleons, or rolls of a lighter yellow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
   What hath been hitherto diſcourſed, inclines us to look upon the ventilation and *depuration* of the blood as one of the principal and conſtant uſes of reſpiration. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*
2. The cleanſing of a wound from its filth.

To DEPU'RE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.]

1. To cleanſe; to free from impurities.
2. To purge; to free from ſome noxious quality.
   It produced plants of ſuch imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not ſo waſh out or *depure*, but that the ſame defection hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind. *Raleigh.*

DEPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deputation*, French.]

1. The act of deputing, or ſending away with a ſpecial commiſſion.
2. Vicegerency; the poſſeſſion of any commiſſion given.
   Cut me off the heads
   Of all the fav'rites that the abſent king
   In *deputation* left behind him here,
   When he was perſonal in the Iriſh war. *Shakeſ. Henry* IV.
   He looks not below the moon, but hath deſigned the regiment of ſublunary affairs unto ſublunary *deputations*. *Brown.*
   The authority of conſcience ſtands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *South's Sermons.*

To DEPUTE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, French.] To ſend with a ſpecial commiſſion; to impower one to tranſact inſtead of another.
   And Abſalom ſaid unto him, See thy matters are good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear. 2 *Sa.*
   A biſhop, by *deputing* a prieſt or chaplain to adminiſter the ſacraments, may correct and remove him for his demerits. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
   And Linus thus, *deputed* by the reſt,
   The heroes welcome, and their thanks expreſs'd. *Roſcomm.*

DE'PUTY. *n. ſ.* [*depute*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Latin.] A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a ſpecial commiſſion to govern and act inſtead of another.
   He exerciſeth dominion over them as the vicegerent and *deputy* of Almighty God. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
   He was vouched his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and vicegroy of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. *South.*

2. Any one that tranſacts buſineſs for another.
   Preſbyters, abſent through infirmity from their churches, might be ſaid to preach by thoſe *deputies*, who, in their ſtead, did but read homilies. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 21.
   A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendſhip is, all offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his *deputy*; for he may exerciſe them by his friend. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.
3. [In law.] One that exerciſes any office or other thing in another man's right, whoſe forfeiture or miſdemeanour ſhall cauſe the officer or perſon for whom he acts to loſe his office. *Phillips.*

To DEQUA'NTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminiſh the quantity of.
   This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and paſſeth in ſtamp amongſt us, by reaſon of its allay, which is a proportion of ſilver or copper mixed therewith, is actually *dequantitated* by fire, and poſſibly by frequent extinction. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

DER. A term uſed in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from beop, a wild beaſt, unleſs the place ſtands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the Britiſh *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To DERA'CINATE. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, French.]

1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.
   Her fallow leas,
   The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
   Doth root upon; while that the cutter ruſts
   That ſhould *deracinate* ſuch ſavagery. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.
2. To aboliſh; to deſtroy; to extirpate.

To DERA'IGN. } *v. a.* [*diſrationare*, or *dirationare*, Latin.]
To DERA'IN. }

1. To prove; to juſtify.
   When the parſon of any church is diſturbed to demand tythes in the next pariſh by a writ of *indicavit*, the patron ſhall have a writ to demand the advowſon of the tythes being in demand; and when it is *deraigned*, then ſhall the plea paſs in the court chriſtian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*
2. To diſorder; to turn out of courſe. *Dict.*

DERA'IGNMENT. } *n. ſ.* [from *deraign.*]
DERA'INMENT. }

1. The act of deraigning or proving.
2. A diſordering or turning out of courſe.
3. A diſcharge of profeſſion; a departure out of religion.
   In ſome places the ſubſtantive *dereignment* is uſed in the very literal ſignification with the French *diſrayer*, or *defranger*; that is, turning out of courſe, diſplacing, or ſetting out of order; as *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *deraignment* or diſcharge of their profeſſion, which is ſpoken of thoſe religious men who forſook their orders and profeſſions. *Blount.*

DERA'Y. *n. ſ.* [from *deſrayer*, French, to turn out of the right way.]

1. Tumult; diſorder; noiſe. *Douglaſs.*
2. Merriment; jollity; ſolemnity.

To DERE. *v. a.* [beran, Saxon.] To hurt. Obſolete.
   So from immortal race he does proceed,
   That mortal hands may not withſtand his might;
   Dred for his *derring* doe, and bloody deed;
   For all in blood and ſpoil is his delight. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

DERELI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*dereliction*, Latin.] An utter forſaking or leaving; an abandoning.
   There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's moſt juſt diſpleaſure, the withdrawing of grace, *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confuſion. *Hooker.*

DE'RELICTS. *n. ſ.* pl. [In law.] Such goods as are wilfully thrown away, or relinquiſhed by the owner. *Dict.*

To DERI'DE. *v. a.* [*deride*, Latin.]

1. To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to ſcorn.
   And before whoſe preſence to offend with any the leaſt unſeemlineſs, we would be ſurely as loth as they who moſt reprehend or *deride* what we do. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 29.
   What ſhall be the portion of thoſe who have *derided* God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is ſacred and religious? *Tillotſon, Serm.* ii.
   Theſe ſons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride
   Inſult my darkneſs, and my groans *deride*. *Pope's Statius.*

DERI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a ſcoffer.
   Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blaſphemies, and like contempts offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. *Hooker.*
2. A droll; a buffoon.

DERI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*deriſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.
2. Contempt; ſcorn; a laughing-ſtock.
   I am in *deriſion* daily; every one mocketh me. *Jer.* xx. 7.
   Thou makeſt us a reproach to our neighbours, a ſcorn and a *deriſion* to them that are round about us. *Pſ.* xliv. 13.
   Enſnar'd, aſſaulted, overcome, led bound,
   Thy foes *deriſion*, captive, poor and blind,
   Into a dungeon thruſt. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 764.
   Are we grieved with the ſcorn and *deriſion* of the prophane? Thus was the bleſſed Jeſus deſpiſed and rejected of men. *Rogers.*
   Vanity is the natural weakneſs of an ambitious man, which expoſes him to the ſecret ſcorn and *deriſion* of thoſe he converſes with. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 255.

DERI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *deride*.] Mocking; ſcoffing.
   O'er all the dome they quaff, they feaſt;
   Deriſive taunts were ſpread from gueſt to gueſt,
   And each in jovial mood his mate addreſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

DERI'SORY. *adj.* [*deriſorius*, Latin.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERI'VABLE. *adj.* [from *derive*.] Attainable by right of deſcent or derivation.
   God has declared this the eternal rule and ſtandard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that thoſe who honour him ſhall be honoured by him. *South's Sermons.*

DERIVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*derivatio*, Latin.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its courſe; letting out.
   When it began to ſwell, it would every way diſcharge itſelf by any deſcents or declivities of the ground; and theſe iſſues and *derivations* being once made, and ſupplied with new waters puſhing them forwards, would continue their courſe 'till they arrived at the ſea, juſt as other rivers do. *Burnet.*
2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.
   Your lordſhip here ſeems to diſlike my taking notice, that the *derivation* of the word ſubſtance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordſhip tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Locke.*
3. The tracing of any thing from its ſource.
   As touching traditional communication, and tradition of thoſe truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of thoſe truths have had the help of that *derivation*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.
   Derivation differs from revulſion only in the meaſure of the diſtance, and the force of the medicines uſed: if we draw it to ſome very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulſion; if only to ſome neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*. *Wiſeman on Tumours.*

DERI'VATIVE. *adj.* [*derivativus*, Latin.] Derived or taken from another.
   As it is a *derivative* perfection, ſo it is a diſtinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

DERI'VATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.
   For honour,
   'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine,
   And only that I ſtand for. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
   The word honeſtus originally and ſtrictly ſignifies no more than creditable, and is but a *derivative* from honour, which ſignifies credit or honour. *South's Sermons.*

DERI'VATIVELY. *adv.* [from *derivative*.] In a derivative manner.

To DERI'VE. *v. a.* [*deriver*, French, from *derivo*, Latin.]

1. To turn the courſe of any thing; letting out; communicating.
   Company leſſens the ſhame of vice by ſharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels. *South's Sermons.*
2. To deduce from its original.

   They endeavour to *derive* the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progreſs or motion of theſe globules to their circumvolution, or motion about their own centre. *Boyle on Colours.*
   This property of it ſeems rather to have been *derived* from the Pretorian ſoldiers, who inſolently aſſumed the diſpoſing of the empire. *Decay of Piety.*
   Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they obſerve to ſucceed one another in their own underſtandings. *Locke.*
   From theſe two cauſes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodiſts, an ancient ſet of phyſicians, *derived* all diſeaſes of human bodies with a great deal of reaſon; for the fluids *derive* their qualities from the ſolids. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and ſource.
   Chriſt having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, *deriveth* not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own perſon, unto all that belong unto him. *Hooker.*
   The cenſors of theſe wretches, who, I am ſure, could *derive* no ſanctity to them from their own perſons; yet upon this account, that they had been conſecrated by the offering incenſe in them, were, by God's ſpecial command, ſequeſtered from all common uſe. *South's Sermons.*
4. To communicate to by deſcent of blood.
   Beſides the readineſs of parts, an excellent diſpoſition of mind is *derived* to your lordſhip from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. *Felton.*
5. To ſpread; to diffuſe gradually from one place to another.
   The ſtreams of the publick juſtice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*
6. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To DE'RIVE. *v. n.*

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.
   He that reſiſts the pow'r of Ptolomy,
   Reſiſts the pow'r of heav'n; for pow'r from heav'n
   Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior.*
2. To deſcend from.
   I am, my lord, as well *deriv'd* as he,
   As well poſſeſt. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

DERI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *derive*.]

1. One that draws or fetches from the original.
   Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other mens ſins, but alſo a *deriver* of the whole intire guilt of them to himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

DERN. *adj.* [beapn, Saxon.]

1. Sad; ſolitary.
2. Barbarous; cruel. Obſolete.

DERNIE'R. *adj.* Laſt. It is a mere French word, and uſed only in the following phraſe.
   In the Imperial chamber, the term for the proſecution of an appeal is not circumſcribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elſewhere requires in the Empire, this being the *dernier* reſort and ſupreme court of judicature. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

To DE'ROGATE. *v. a.* [*derogo*, Latin.]

1. To do an act contrary to a preceding law or cuſtom, ſo as to diminiſh its former value.
   By ſeveral contrary cuſtoms and ſtiles uſed here, many of thoſe civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated*. *Hale.*
2. To leſſen the worth of any perſon or thing; to diſparage.

To DE'ROGATE. *v. n.* To degenerate; to do a thing contrary to one's calling or dignity.
   We ſhould be injurious to virtue itſelf, if we did *derogate* from them whom their induſtry hath made great. *Hooker.*

DE'ROGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Damaged; leſſened in value.
   Into her womb convey ſterility;
   Dry up in her the organs of increaſe,
   And from her *derogate* body never ſpring
   A babe to honour her! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

DEROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*derogatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking and making void a former law or contract.
   It was indeed but a wooing ambaſſage, with good reſpects to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
   That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is alſo certain, that the ſcripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law. *South's Serm.*
2. A diſparaging; leſſening or taking away the worth of any perſon or thing. Sometimes with *to*, properly with *from*.
   Which, though never ſo neceſſary, they could not eaſily now admit, without ſome fear of *derogation* from their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after reſolute to maintain *Hooker, Preface.*
   So ſurely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I ſpeak to his *derogation*; for in that I ſaid he is a mingled people, it is no diſpraiſe. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
   The wiſeſt princes need not think it any diminution to their greatneſs, or *derogation* to their ſufficiency, to rely upon counſel. *Bacon, Eſſay* 21.